

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JANUARY 9 —  
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .0; Temperature, max.  
74; min. 61; Weather, clear.

Established July 2, 1856.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4 90; Per Ton,  
\$98. 88 Analysis Beets, 15s 10 1-2d; Per Ton,  
\$108.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## GEN. MOORE FINDS CAMP M'KINLEY IN GOOD CONDITION

**Enlisted Men Live in Wooden Barracks and  
Officers in Tents—General Does Not Ap-  
prove of the Kapiolani Park Site.**

While Uncle Sam's artillerymen at Camp McKinley, Waikiki, who receives \$13 and more per month for their services, reside in barracks, with good, non-leakable roofs above their heads and wooden walls to keep out the elements, the Colonel and all the officers have to reside in tents.

This is the situation Brigadier-General Moore, United States Army, found at the artillery post when he made his official inspection there yesterday.

The General, accompanied by his aid, Lieutenant Cox, and Major Febiger, Inspector-General, began his inspection of the troops in Hawaii yesterday forenoon. It is unusual to find troops in a regular army post quartered in good wooden barracks and the officers compelled to rough it in tents. It is generally the other way, although the officers here have contrived to make life pleasant under canvas, and their wives have been content. But Honolulu is in the tropics.

General Moore first inspected the troops as they were paraded in light marching order and then in heavy marching order. The men appeared with all their equipment, and marched under the General's direction. The arms were given a thorough inspection, and then the barracks, guard rooms, separate quarters and other buildings were all thoroughly looked into.

"What do I think of the camp?" asked the General. "Well, it is in very good condition, although I would not consider the location quite fit for an army post."

Today General Moore will inspect the army hospital on Wyllie street. In a day or two he will inspect the proposed locations for the erection of buildings for troops at Kahanuiki. The General is desirous of taking a trip around the island. If he does, he may go by way of the Pali and Kahuku, returning by way of Waialua and the Waialua hills, which would bring him within a short distance of the proposed army camp at Waianae Gap.

## PINKHAM REPORT HAS REACHED THE GOVERNOR

**It is an Elaborate Document, One-Fourth De-  
voted to an Attempt to Discredit  
Small Farming.**

"Oh, I'm not going to send the full Pinkham report to Washington," said Governor Carter yesterday. "It is the summaries that I want to go on—the results."

And, indeed, unless the Governor were to send it as freight, it is hard to see how the entire report could be forwarded. Governor Carter received it yesterday, and was as proud of it as a small boy with a new red wagon. It came to the Governor's office in a hack, conveyed by Mr. Pinkham, W. O. Smith and T. I. Callahan, and Morgue Attendant Miller carried the ponderous volumes of it upstairs from the hack. That may, or may not have, given the function a funeral aspect.

The report itself is a most elaborate affair, a masterpiece of workmanship after its kind. There are four large volumes of type-written sheets, bound in black morocco, with ribbons with which to fasten the covers together, and an album of photographs which is said to contain a thousand views of island scenes, pictures of homesteads, and bits showing the methods of work on the plantations. Also, there are most elaborate maps of the large islands—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai—showing how every foot of land is occupied—or how it is not, as the case may be.

Taking the map of Hawaii, Governor Carter ran his hand down the windward coast, as he said: "Look at this rich strip lying along here like a string of jewels?"

Then turning to the map of Kauai, the Governor went on: "Talk about sugar not being the dominant interest! Look at these plantations! They take almost the whole sweep of the coast line that can be reached at all. There is only room for one more plantation, possibly. Sugar certainly dominates."

And that is a conclusion which no sane man will dispute. Perhaps, even, it would not have required the Pinkham report to get the fact accepted. The report, the letter press of it, is in four immense volumes, of a width about double that of the ordinary sheet of type-writer paper, and of the customary type-writer length. Two of the volumes deals with the sugar plantations, one is devoted to small farming, and the fourth contains a general summary of the conclusions of the commission. It was this general summary that was printed in the Advertiser. Three of the volumes have the names of five commissioners attached, three from the Builders and Traders' Exchange and two from the Federated Trades and Labor Council. The summary to the volume concerning small farming

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## OIL-BUILT WAIKIKI ROAD PROVES SUCCESSFUL TEST

**Two Long Sections From Waikiki Turn Show  
Many Advantages Over Macadamized  
Strips, and Are Self-Cleaning.**

After about eighteen months' trial the oil-built boulevard from Waikiki Turn almost to the Hawaiian Hotel Annex has proven the best thoroughfare in the city. In constant use, subjected to all manner of tires and weights of loads, the road shows no signs of giving out. In fact, the more travel over the road, the better it appears to be.

Such a road is constantly building on the principle of kneading dough. It is worked and re-worked and constant use serves to improve it.

The road was built under the direction of Charles Wilson. In fact, there were two experiments. One was a strip covering half the road from Waikiki Turn to Kealia Road. This was made into a hard road, so to speak, yet it is resilient. The continuing stretch was for a trifle softer road. In some places the constant kneading has forced a portion of the material into soft hummocks, but does not necessarily impair the effectiveness of the road, either for business or pleasure.

From Waikiki Turn almost to the Kealia Road, half the road was given over to a trial of the oil-built thoroughfare, and the adjoining strip to macadam. The appearance of the two is a demonstration in favor of the oil section. This is readily cleaned by the wind and is rarely dirty. The macadamized side is constantly over-spread with dust and dirt blown upon it. In wet weather the oil section does not become sloppy with mud, but is comparatively free from wet, being something on the order of a duck's back.

Kamaaina claim that the oil-soaked road is the ideal thoroughfare for this city, and that the experiment having proven successful, the Government should begin laying streets in the city in the same manner, as well as completing the Waikiki boulevard to Kapiolani Park.

Macadamized streets are expensive in the making and maintenance, and give out in a short time. Although the original cost of the oil-built road is conceded to be large, it is far cheaper in the long run.

## WEBSTER A HIGH-ROLLER IN OLD CITY OF MANILA

**A Big Spender and an Admirer of "Doisy"—His  
Hawaiian Realty Company Was Declared  
a "Get-Rich-Quick" Concern.**

W. Stuart Webster, the former Honolulu, who recently returned from the Orient and then went to San Francisco where he got into trouble with a hotel keeper over a matter of finances, evidently had a merry time of it while in the city of Manila. He was one of the gayest of the sporty set, an opener of champagne bottles for footlight favorites, and a spender of money. The Manila Times of last month tells of Webster's escapades, and incidentally relates some interesting stories in connection with a Hawaiian corporation of which Webster was the Oriental representative. The Times says:

William S. Webster, the gay Gil Blas whose surreptitious billets-doux to the Orpheum star known to the general public as Daisy and to her friends as "Doisy" Harcourt, joined with frequent champagne libations poured out to the gods of the press box, made him the envy of some and the butt of others, is now in a peck of trouble over the matter of a trifling bill for \$89.85 which he forgot to pay to an unrelenting and unforgetful hotel-keeper in San Francisco. Webster, who was in Manila as representative of the Hawaiian Realty and Maturity company, was quite widely known among a certain element here, among whom he posed as a very devil-of-a-fellow with the ladies—a Philippine Cupid, in fact. It was not long till he allowed the buxom charms and trombone voice of the fair Daisy to make an impression on his ever susceptible heart and then the footlight romance began. It was whispered that one regrettable feature in their otherwise commendable course of true love was a secret marriage, but Webster's friends strenuously deny this. At last accounts Daisy was hitting as high places as can be hit in San Francisco vaudeville, and Webster was en route home where it is supposed he meant to renew what was left of the Philippine romance and once more breathe the furnace sighs to his heart's adoration. But—the course of

true love, etc. As it is, William may never see his Daisy anymore.

William S. Webster, according to a recent San Francisco paper, has made acquaintance with trouble in that city. Because he neglected to settle a board bill of \$89.85 which he owed the Princeton Hotel, B. F. Pierce, the landlord, caused him to be arrested and lodged in the city prison. The charge was defrauding an innkeeper.

Webster boarded at the hotel during last July and August. Inspiring were the tales he told of wealthy parents and his air of importance hypnotized not only the other boarders, but the landlord as well. He scorned anything but the best the place could afford and his regard for the conventionalities forbade him to appear at dinner save in evening dress. His manners were polished and he was a general favorite. When he disappeared without saying goodbye to his host, the latter, at first distressed by the lack of consideration on the part of his favorite guest, finally remembered his unpaid bill and grew angry. Inquiries disclosed the fact that Webster had gone to Honolulu. After a stay of a couple of months at the island city he at last returned to San Francisco. On his arrival he was arrested at the instance of his former landlord who had not allowed the memory of his winning ways to lapse from memory.

Webster will be remembered by the majority of the younger residents of Manila. He arrived here about two years ago from Honolulu, where at one time he acted as the manager of the now defunct Honolulu Republican. He came here as the representative of the Hawaiian Realty and Maturity company, which according to Webster, was an opportunity to secure a fortune by the investment of five or ten dollars monthly, and which, according to the attorney general, was a "get rich quick" scheme possessing several shady features. For a time the company did a land office business, the greater number of investors being secured among the natives of the poorer class.

For a time its manager set a lurid pace and was a welcome visitor at local resorts, where his advent was followed usually by the popping of

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## ROOSEVELT AND TARIFF

**Will Call an Extra Session of Con-  
gress to Revise Scale  
of Duties.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt has announced his intention to call an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff.

## FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—In an engagement with the Moros in Jolo, Lieutenant Jewell and one private were killed and three officers and three privates wounded.

## DEFEAT FOR COMBES.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Paul Doumont, an opponent of M. Combes, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

## PERILS IN PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 11.—Twenty Japanese have been killed by the accidental explosion of a mine.

## OREGON POLITICS.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 11.—Kukendall was elected President of the Senate on the sixty-fifth ballot.

## KAISER'S DENTIST KILLS HIMSELF.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Alonzo Sylvester, the Kaiser's American dentist, has committed suicide.

## RUSSIA'S GLOOMY HOLIDAYS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—Official gayeties have been abandoned on account of the war.

## TO PREVENT ARMY OFFICERS DUPLICATING PAY ACCOUNTS

To place temptation out of the way of army officers who have a tendency to duplicate their pay accounts and afterward face a court-martial and possible dismissal in disgrace from the army, the War Department is deliberating whether to adopt the same system which applies in the navy. The San Francisco Chronicle, in discussing the trial of an army officer for duplicating his pay accounts, says:

The forthcoming trial by court-martial, probably at the Presidio in this city, of Captain Edson A. Lewis, Eighteenth Infantry, a West Point graduate of many years' service and a reputation of high honor, on charges of duplicating his pay accounts, has stimulated the efforts of many to find a reason and a remedy for this evil, which has afflicted the army for a long period, hardly a year passing without one or more officers being charged with this form of financial crookedness.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the offense is unknown in the navy, where the standard of personal honesty is presumably no higher than in the army.

There is a growing conviction that the trouble lies with the army pay system, which offers temptation and opportunity to the officer who is in financial straits, or whose morality and will power have become blunted by the use of liquor.

The army pay system permits an officer to go to any paymaster in his department, and often out of it, and draw money on his own representations. The navy pay system does not. Duplication, which is easy in the army, is impossible in the navy. The difference lies in the facts that the army officer virtually keeps his own accounts and when he wants money may go to any paymaster, fill out a voucher stating the amount due him and certifying that he has not been paid since such and such a date. The paymaster pays him without question. He can then go to another paymaster and repeat the operation, and keep on doing so as far as the time needed to give him a good start of the authorities will permit. Again, he may transfer his account to some one else. He may fill out a voucher, assign it to a money-lender or a bank and get cash for it and realize on the same account several times over.

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